

## CHAPTER IV.

## GENERAL DIVISION OF THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATION.

*Formation of its large Bodies of Troops.*

IT can easily be understood that every Army, and particularly a large one, must be subdivided into parts and special combinations of troops, both for its administration, and for the better supervision of the military instruction, and of the whole management of the service. The formation of the combination of troops (Army Corps), and its sub-formations, is so managed in the Army of the Confederation that, taking it altogether, it serves as the basis of the war formation.

The special Prussian Army, including those contingents of the Confederation which are organically incorporated in it, forms far the largest part of the Confederate Army ; it numbers 12 Army Corps, including the Guards Corps. These are formed into 5 Army Divisions of 2 Corps each, with one of 3 Corps, which have their special inspectors. The Guards Corps, which is immediately under the supervision of His Majesty the King, belongs to none of these Divisions. The 11 other Army Corps (1-11) correspond with the 11 provinces of the kingdom, in so far as the troops belonging to them (with some exceptions) are distributed in the provinces concerned, and also draw recruits from them. In this respect the Guards Corps forms an exception, as no territorial district is assigned to it, but it is recruited from the whole kingdom. The contingents incorporated in the Army organization naturally receive their recruits from their

corresponding countries. A few Regiments are detached from some of the Army Corps to other provincial districts, and to garrison Mayence.

Thus, with the Royal Saxon Army Corps (No. 12), the Army of the Confederation numbers 13 of these large bodies of troops, to which must be added the Grand Ducal Hessian Division.

An Army Corps consists of 2 Divisions, each comprising 2 Infantry Brigades and 1 Cavalry Brigade. An Infantry Brigade is composed of 2 Line Regiments (the Brigade with the Fusilier Regiment of the Corps has 3), and 2 or 3 Landwehr Regiments or Battalions. The Cavalry Brigade has from 2 to 4 Regiments, thus an average of 3. The effective strength of an Army Corps is therefore 9 Infantry Regiments and 6 Cavalry Regiments. In addition to which there is a Jäger Battalion, which is not attached to any particular Brigade. The 9th Army Corps possesses 2 of these Battalions, counting the Mecklenburg Jäger Battalion.

In the Guards Corps a deviation occurs from this distribution, as regards the proportion of the different arms in its Divisions. This Corps has only 4 Landwehr Regiments, whilst it is stronger by 2 Cavalry Regiments and 1 Rifle Battalion. It contains 2 Infantry Divisions of 2 Brigades each. The Brigade consists of 2 Regiments (the one with the Fusilier Regiment of 3) and 1 Landwehr Regiment; the Jäger and Rifle Battalions of Guards are each allotted to one Brigade per Division. There is further 1 Cavalry Division in 3 Brigades of 2 or 3 Regiments. The Corps therefore consists, in effective troops, of 9 Regiments of Infantry, 8 of Cavalry, with 1 Jäger and 1 Rifle Battalion.

The 11th Army Corps is augmented by the addition of the Hessian Division, consisting of 2 Brigades of Infantry and 1 of Cavalry, of 2 Regiments each, with 1 Jäger Battalion and 1 Landwehr Infantry Regiment.

The Infantry of the Garrison of Mayence (4 Regiments) is not allotted to any Division, but, on the contrary, forms a special inspection of troops.

The Divisions of the 12th (Saxon) Army Corps are formed in a similar manner to the Prussian Guards Corps, except that the Cavalry Division consists of 2 Brigades of 3 Regiments.

A Brigade of Artillery is attached to each Army Corps ; also a Pioneer and Train Battalion, all of which bear the number of the Corps. The 11th Army Corps has likewise the Hessian Field-artillery detachment, Train detachment, and Pioneer Company. The Siege-artillery Regiment No. 3 (General Feldzeugmeister) occupies the Garrison of Mayence.

At the head of the Army Corps is the general commanding. He leads it in war ; and in peace time has the general chief command over all portions of the troops quartered in his district, and the administrative branches of the service are entrusted to him ; the governors and commanders of the fortresses being also placed under him. He has especially to take care that the interior economy of the Infantry and Cavalry is always maintained in accordance with the Royal commands, and that their instruction is complete in all its branches. He satisfies himself on these points by means of inspections, which the general commanding has a right to make whenever he considers it necessary, according to his own unfettered judgment, whilst those by subordinates are limited to fixed periods. He must keep his eye on the troop commanders, with a view to their continued capability and vigour, morally and physically, for the posts which they occupy, or for higher positions. He further arranges the great exercises of the troops (field manœuvres), which take place nearly every year by Divisions, and with the co-operation of the Artillery, and which—in assumed war relations between two adversaries—give the superior officers the opportunity of leading their Corps, composed of the three arms, in accordance with the dispositions for the fight which have been given them, or which they have planned themselves in order to carry out the general idea. These manœuvres, from taking place in the country, are consequently a most useful preparation for war for the men, but especially for the superior officers ;

whilst mere drills, when fixed conditions of war and of country are abstracted, have for their only object the purely tactical instruction of the different bodies of troops and the use of arms. The general commanding the Guards Corps occupies a somewhat different position, inasmuch as he has no provincial district, and consequently also no fortress commandants under his orders.

The functions of the divisional and brigade commanders, both in time of peace and war, are regarded on the whole as the same as those of the general commanding, but with a more limited circle of duties. Upon the divisional commander, moreover, falls the important duty of directing the field service exercises of his Division, and of making them as instructive as possible to the officers and men. The brigade commanders exercise their Brigades as soon as the regimental drills are terminated. In case one of the superior commanders does not undertake the duty for his personal information, they make the annual economy inspections of the different troops of the Brigade. The Infantry brigade commander further acts as president of the recruiting commission (levy of recruits) of the Landwehr district under his orders.

The duties of regimental and battalion commanders, as well as of company and squadron leaders, are in the main defined by their appellations. The instruction of his Corps of officers, the maintenance of a military spirit, and a feeling of good fellowship among them, as well as of the corresponding tact which should be shown in non-military relations of life, lie especially within the domain of the regimental commander. Moreover, the admission of aspirants to be officers (commonly and inappropriately called *Avantageurs*) lies in his hands.

The three last-named grades are all the more important, because the lower the rank, the nearer it brings the officer to the soldier. The former has not only to care for the military instruction of the latter, but also to pay attention to his culture mentally and physically. He is, in the fullest sense of the word, his educator, and it is he who lays the first solid foundation of

discipline, which is almost the greatest moral factor in all military capability. It is here, especially, that the importance of company and squadron leaders makes itself felt. These, standing in the most immediate intercourse with the soldiers, also exercise upon them the most immediate, and therefore the most effectual, influence.

It is very advantageous for the relations between the officers and soldiers in our Army, that the company officers are not only charged with the supervision of their Divisions (preservation of arms and clothing, cleanliness, etc.), and impart theoretical instruction in the manifold branches of the service, but also have to teach reading and writing to those private soldiers who need it. In consideration further of the practical instruction of the men, the captain and his assistants—the company officers—occupy themselves almost continually with their men. These two classes are brought into very close personal relations, without prejudice to discipline, but rather with a contrary effect. The scholar clearly sees the labour for which he has to thank his teacher, and requites it by an attachment which fails to exist where the officer keeps himself at a distance from his men. This happy reciprocity—on the part of the officers, predominating benevolence with all necessary strictness, and firm but not unfriendly treatment of the soldiers, looking on their subordinates as worthy comrades called upon to share the same dangers, privations, and honours—has this merit, that, besides the genuine military spirit which prevails in the army generally, in the most murderous battles of the present war the soldiers followed their leaders (who always preceded them) amid the destructive shell, mitrailleuse and Chassepôt fire of the enemy, with steadfast, faithful pertinacity, and often, as learnt from eye-witnesses, with a complete devotion which was truly touching. The soldier has confidence in his officer, and the officer knows that he can depend on his soldiers.

These reflections, it is evident, refer to the whole Army, and therefore are equally applicable to the other arms.

The so-called special arms (Artillery, Jäger, and Rifles, Pioneers, and Train) are divided into inspections, with a view to the surveillance of their technical and special arm instruction, and also partly with reference to their administration.

The Artillery is placed under a general inspection with four inspections. Each of the latter comprises 3 Brigades, consisting of 1 Regiment of Field-artillery and 1 of Siege-artillery, or 1 detachment of Siege-artillery.

The Engineer Corps has a chief, who is at the same time the inspector-general of fortifications. The Corps likewise is divided into four inspections, each of which contains 2 (sub) inspections of fortifications, and 1 of Pioneers, the latter of which consists of 3 Pioneer Battalions.

The Jäger and Rifles, as well as the Train, are likewise placed under inspectors.

There is a special inspector for the whole of the Cavalry, at present in the person of H.R.H. Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

The following table shows the hierarchical relative rank of the superior commanders represented in the above general distribution of the Army.

General Command, Divisions, etc.	Artillery	Engineer Corps
1. General Commanding. 2. Divisional Commander. 3. Brigade Commander. 4. Regimental Commander.	Inspector-General. Inspector. Brigade Commander. Regimental Commander.	Chief. Inspector. Inspectors of Pioneers and of Fortifications.

The inspector of Jäger and Rifles, as well as the inspector of the Train, rank with brigade commanders.

## CHAPTER V.

## EDUCATIONAL AND INSTRUCTIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE instruction existing in an Army is of high importance, both for its moral value and the military worth which is closely connected with it. Any understanding that is not quite uncultivated must comprehend that, in all institutions of human society, order and submission to commands are necessary, and therefore also obedience. It must also comprehend the necessity of lawful punishment for any rebellion against order and obedience; and, just because he comprehends this necessity, an educated man submits to it more willingly than an uneducated one. Education is, therefore, a useful foundation for military discipline, and nourishes a sense of honour. We know how much merit in this respect falls to the share of the good scholastic establishments of our German fatherland. They bring the natural intellectual faculties of all classes of the people to a high point of development; and the soldier—the son of the people—carries this faculty with him to the colours as an excellent marriage gift.

It is natural that the degree of education of the officers, in all these relations, possesses a comparatively higher importance; and that, even before admission to the career of officer, this circumstance must be taken into account.

The Government has taken precautions that the Officers' Corps of the Army does not merely bring into the profession a solid and military scientific education, but also such general cultivation as to keep it at the level of society, and in complete

accord with it. The Prussian—and in general the German—officer is what is termed an educated man, in its strictest signification. The means by which this is attained are the scientific demands which are imposed on the youths who devote themselves to the officers' profession, the examinations which they undergo on that account, and the military educational and instructional institutions, at the head of which is a general inspection with a commission of studies adjoined to it. These institutions are principally the Cadet establishments, the military schools, and the military academy. The Cadet establishments consist of six Cadet houses, as preparatory institutions to the higher central institute; the Cadets Corps in Berlin, from which the pupils (each according to the results of the examinations imposed on them) enter the Army as officers, *Portepreführer*, and also without having been permitted to pass the examination—a sad but most rare exception—as private soldiers. Besides the practical branches—such as habits of military regularity, punctuality, and routine, drill, riding, and fencing—the education in the Cadets Corps is directed to the scientific cultivation of the young men. This comprises not only purely military science, such as tactics, knowledge of arms, fortification, artillery, etc., but also mathematics up to the higher branches, physics, literature, history, political, mathematical, and physical geography, and the French and Latin languages; so that the whole instruction corresponds in the main with that of the professional schools. Although no Greek is taught in the Cadets Corps, yet, on the other hand, mathematics are more studied than in the classical schools.

Saxony possesses its own Cadet establishment. The other states of the Confederation, as well as Hesse, are permitted to send a certain number of their youths, who are destined for the officers' profession, to the Prussian Cadet establishments for their education.

These Cadet establishments provide the Army with almost a third of its officers; and it is from them, reckoning from the earliest period of their existence, that a great number of our



most illustrious Prussian generals have sprung. Nevertheless, these institutions have met with opponents in the present day. These assert that a spirit of military caste is established by them. Whether such an accusation may have had a certain amount of foundation in times long gone by, cannot here be decided. But this feeling of caste, which could not indeed be compatible with the general spirit of the Prussian Officers' Corps, the majority of whom have come immediately from the nation, will truly receive no encouragement in the Cadet establishments. Touching the theme of a military feeling of caste, sad experience teaches that a few morbid growths, such as appear in all professions, preconceived opinions, or systematic opponents, are made to serve as the grounds for condemnation of the sound whole.

The seven military schools of the Prussian State prepare those youths for passing the officers' examination who are serving for promotion, and who, in consequence of the right they have obtained as *Abiturienten* of the higher scientific educational establishments, or by reason of having passed a military examination, have already been named *Portepeefähnriche*; or those who have at least obtained the qualifications necessary for this rank. The examinations take place before the chief military examination commission. In war it is well known that every soldier, and naturally the non-commissioned officer first of all, has a prospect of becoming an officer in consequence of especially gallant actions.

The Military Academy in Berlin has for its object the further instruction, both in purely military science and in general knowledge and languages, of a certain number of officers who have given notice of their coming, and have undergone a special examination for admittance into the institution. Those officers only are admitted to this examination who have served at least three years in that position. The Military Academy is the chief military school of the country, and is to a certain extent a nursery for the General Staff and higher *adjutantur*, as it gives

abundant opportunities for those military students, who are specially endowed with talents, to bring themselves into notice by means of the frequent examinations which they have to undergo in the three years' course. The lectures at the Military Academy are given by superior officers, especially by those of the General Staff, and by professors.

The Artillery and Engineer Schools in Berlin are equally establishments for the higher branches of education, in which lieutenants of the Artillery and of the Engineer Corps, one to one-and-a-half year after their nomination as officers, receive a one-year's course of the requisite instruction in their special branches, in order, after passing the required examination, to be nominated regular officers of their arm. The entry into this institution is therefore not voluntary, but obligatory.

Those officers who are specially qualified can remain at the institution for a second year, in order to pursue a more especially technical course of instruction.

Care is also taken for the improvement of the non-commissioned officers, both in military cultivation and as regards their scholarship, by means of the non-commissioned officers' schools in Potsdam, Jülich, Bieberich, and Weissenfels. The soldiers' children who are parentless are received into several military orphanages, with free maintenance and education. In numerous garrison schools the children of non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and subordinate military *employés*, receive free school instruction. The last two categories are, however, purely charitable institutions, which impose no sort of military obligation upon their pupils.

In the Regimental schools, soldiers whose school attendance has been neglected are instructed in reading, caligraphy, and orthography; and non-commissioned officers are practised in making out reports, rolls, etc.; in short, in the art of penmanship, by means of which they are better fitted for future employment in civil situations. The attendance at these schools is voluntary.

The teachers are officers, sergeant-majors, and non-commissioned officers.

The following establishments for practical instruction have yet to be mentioned :—

The Military Riding Institute in Hanover, which prepares a certain number of officers and non-commissioned officers of Cavalry and Artillery to be riding-masters.

The Military School of musketry in Spandau, the object of which is to form musketry instructors from the officers and non-commissioned officers of the North German Infantry.

The School of Artillery practice in Berlin, which pursues a similar object for the Artillery.

The Central Gymnasium in Berlin, for the instruction of teachers in gymnastics, upon which exercises great value is set in the Army, as is well known.

The Friedrich-Wilhelm Institute for Medical Surgery in Berlin, in which the students have the advantage of a free course of four years, on condition that they enter the Army as military surgeons.

The Military Veterinary College in Berlin.

Finally, there must still be mentioned the Instructional Infantry Battalion in Potsdam, which is formed annually of officers and men (Jäger excepted), who are ordered there, with the object of maintaining uniformity throughout the whole of the service in the North German Infantry. In case of mobilization the Battalion is broken up, and the men, etc., return to their respective Corps.

Mention has previously been made of the school teaching which the Prussian and, generally speaking, the German soldier, (with comparatively insignificant exceptions,) brings with him into the service, and which elevates the German Army, as compared with others, to a higher degree of intelligence. This superiority appears especially among the non-commissioned officers, from whom more is exacted in this respect. We must here draw attention to a circumstance which conduces still more

to elevate this military class, whose important and often difficult duties render them worthy of esteem.

A number of young men of respectable families, who pass through the professional schools and academies, even to the higher classes, but whose means and circumstances neither permit them to study for, nor fit them to be aspirants to, the officers' profession, decide to prolong their service as non-commissioned officers, with the view of some day becoming paymasters, but chiefly in order to secure a career, answering to their capabilities, through their claim to civil employment. We certainly do not mean to say that non-commissioned officers in general enjoy an academical education. This is besides unnecessary for their calling; but there are very many who, on the road to this position, have acquired elements of education surpassing that which they would obtain in the primary schools. Our non-commissioned Officers' Corps consists throughout of men endowed with a comparatively good education, the majority of whom—to make a comparison which at the present moment is actually before us—are far superior in this respect (as numerous examples of gross ignorance prove) to the greater part of the French officers, who have equally risen from the non-commissioned officers' class, but without any other education than the bad French elementary schooling.

The education, and intelligence combined with it, of our non-commissioned Officers' Corps come into effect in the most advantageous manner in time of war. In the German Army the complement of officers is weak in numbers as compared with other armies. It is this which frequently makes it necessary to entrust independent commands (such as large outposts, reconnaissances, etc.), to non-commissioned officers, which would otherwise fall to the charge of officers. As, moreover, the officers always precede their men in combat, they become the principal aim for the enemy's bullets; and it frequently happens that a company finds itself deprived of most, or perhaps of all, its leaders. In this case the sergeant-major and the senior non-

commissioned officers are well fitted to take the place, and carry out provisionally the functions of those officers who are *hors de combat*. The campaign of 1866, and still more the present war, which has been attended with unusually great losses, furnish numerous examples of this.

## CHAPTER VI.

## MOBILIZATION AND FORMATION ON WAR FOOTING.

EVEN in peace time, the most minute measures are taken for the mobilization of the Army in the shortest possible time ; that is to say, to place it on a war footing, and in a position to take the field. The lists for calling in the men of the Reserve and of the Landwehr, according to the different arms and other categories, are regulated in the Landwehr district office, for any moment. The *matériel* for the equipment of the Army on a war footing lies ready for the troops, down to the smallest buckle, in the Train dépôts and arsenals. If the mobilization is ordered, none of the authorities have to receive instructions to insure its execution. Everyone knows what he has to do, and each place has the person assigned to it, who is to occupy it. In order, also, to facilitate the rapid assembly of the large number of horses required for military transport, which have to be given up by the districts on compulsion, at a valuation rate of payment (frequently, also, they are procured by free purchase), each district has the number allotted to it beforehand for eventual need. These horses are all assembled, and a military commission of that branch then selects the number required.

As soon as the order for mobilization is given by the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederation, he transmits it by telegraph—consequently, verbally, by an electric shock—over the whole territory of the Confederation. Those military authorities and the civil functionaries associated with them, who are not near telegraph lines, have this order conveyed to them from

their chiefs by means of mounted couriers. Thus in fourteen days the Army can be ready for marching and fighting.

The mobilization consists in the following operations :—

(a) Completing upon war footing the bodies of troops (Guards and Line) destined to take the field, by means of calling in the Reserves, and, when necessary, also the men of the Landwehr of the latest years; receiving transport and ammunition; assembling the soldiers of the Train and the horses; forming the superior Divisions of Staff (General Staff and *Adjutantur*), so as to satisfy the increased demands which war makes on the services of these branches; forming the Train and administration (Commissariat Corps, Treasury officials, &c.); and organizing the field-posts, the field victualling department, field legislation, and field chaplaincies. The vacancies in the Corps of officers, caused by regimental officers being ordered off to the General Staff, *Adjutantur*, etc., are filled up by officers from the Reserve; and, if circumstances require it, by the addition of officers from the Landwehr.

(b) The formation of recruiting depôts and garrisons, which, except under special circumstances, are not mobilized.

(c) The armament of fortresses; that is to say, placing them in a state of defence.

At the same time substitutes are named to occupy the places of generals commanding and brigade commanders of Infantry who take the field, as well as those of their Staffs. The substitute general commanding takes the chief command of all the troops who remain unmobilized in the Army Corps district, and consequently also of the recruiting and garrison troops. The brigade commanders, in junction with the Landwehr commander of the district, have charge of the recruiting operations which are carried on during the war. The Commissariat Corps is also replaced by substitutes.

## CHAPTER VII.

## STRENGTH AND FORMATION OF THE FIELD FORCES.

UPON a war footing, the strength of the combatant troops (thus excluding surgeons, paymasters, etc., and the accessory Corps of train soldiers and hospital assistants) amounts in round numbers as follows:—

Each Infantry and Jäger (or Rifle) Battalion to 22 officers and 1,000 men: this brings the Regiment with its Staff to 69 officers, and over 3,000 men. The Hessian Infantry Regiments, having only 2 Battalions, are proportionately weaker.

A Cavalry Regiment (of 4 Squadrons in the field) numbers 23 officers, and more than 600 men.

A Regiment of Field-artillery: 70 officers, 2,200 men, and 15 Batteries.

A Pioneer Battalion: 3 Companies, with 15 officers and 650 men. Pioneer Battalions leave 1 Company behind, which serves as a nucleus for their recruiting detachments, as well as for the 3 Companies of Siege Pioneers which have to be formed. The Company left behind by the Pioneer Battalion of the Guards forms an exception to this last rule. It has, on the other hand, to form the nucleus of the field-telegraph and field-railway detachments.

The division of the Army into Army Corps, Divisions, and Brigades in peace time, serves as a basis for the formation on a war footing. As, however, the time of peace is devoted to the instruction of the troops for war, the different arms are kept separate, with the exception of the occasion of the field manœuvres, when a passing interruption takes place. In war time,



on the contrary, such a combination of the different arms is necessary, as will respond to the lasting and mutual support which is called for in battle. The Army Corps—as the largest body of troops of the Army forming an organic whole, and fitted for independent action in war—comprises, therefore, after the Field-artillery Regiment and Pioneer Battalion belonging to the district have been called in:—

(a) 2 Infantry Divisions, each composed, as in the peace formation, of 2 Brigades of 2 Regiments (that of the Corps which possesses the Fusilier Regiment having 3). The general commanding assigns the Jäger Battalion for special objects, according to necessity (such as outposts, advanced guards, etc.). To each Division is still added: 1 Regiment of Light Cavalry or Uhlans and 4 Foot Batteries, which constitute the Divisional Cavalry and Artillery. A Division is, therefore, composed of from 12 to 15 Battalions, 4 Squadrons, and 4 Batteries. If circumstances require it, a Company of Pioneers is further allotted to it.

(b) The Artillery Corps: 1 Foot Division, and from 1 to 2 Horse-artillery Batteries; altogether 5 or 6 Batteries.

(c) The Pioneer Companies, of which the Battalion combination is broken up, are attached to the Infantry Divisions, or to the Reserve, according to need.

A mobilized Army Corps accordingly consists of 9 Infantry Regiments and 1 Jäger Battalion, in all 28 Battalions; of 2 Cavalry Regiments with 8 Squadrons; 16 Batteries with 96 guns; and in combatants, including the superior Staffs, its strength is about 800 officers and 32,000 men.

The composition of the 12th (Saxon) Army Corps shows some slight but unessential variations from the above normal formation. The strength of the Hessian Division, which in peace time forms part of the 11th Corps, is raised on a war footing to about 11,000 men.

(d) The allotment of Cavalry to an Army Corps (in addition to the Divisional Cavalry), and the force to be employed, de-

pend upon circumstances. In the present war the Guards Corps and the VIIth Corps only have Cavalry Corps assigned to them ; the first of which has 1 Division of 3 Brigades of 2 Regiments each, and the latter 1 Division of 2 Brigades of 2 Regiments each.

The whole of the remaining Cavalry, neither attached to Army Corps nor to Infantry Divisions, has been formed during this campaign into 6 Cavalry Divisions, and placed under the orders of the Commanders-in-Chief of the different Armies. The Cavalry Divisions have 2 or 3 Brigades, and the Brigades 2 or 3 Regiments, so that 1 Cavalry Division numbers 4 Regiments, and another 9 Regiments. Each Cavalry Division has some Batteries of Horse-artillery attached to it.

To each Army Corps belongs further—

(e) 1 column detachment, formed from the Regiment of Field-artillery into 5 Artillery and 4 Infantry ammunition columns, with 20 officers, 1,583 men, 1,580 horses, and 229 transport waggons.

(f) 1 light pontoon train and 1 trenching tool column for the Pioneer Companies, with altogether 2 officers, 70 men, 117 horses, and 13 transport waggons.

(g) A Battalion of Train. This is completed in the same way as the other arms of the service, to a strength of 30 officers and 1,450 men. The increased number of officers will be obtained by drawing in Reserve officers of Cavalry. The Battalion has 1,250 horses and 195 waggons ; and comprises 1 field-baking column, 5 provision columns, 3 sanitary detachments, and 6 field ambulances.

Each sanitary detachment and each field hospital numbers, besides the requisite *personnel* in surgeons, apothecaries, attendants on the sick, and hospital assistants, 10 waggons (5 of them with 6 horses) for the transport of the officials, supplies, and severely wounded. There belong further to each sanitary detachment a company of sick-bearers, the strength of which is 3 officers and 150 men. These companies, furnished with

stretchers, are destined to carry badly wounded men from the battle to places where their wounds can be dressed ; a duty which, not unfrequently, has to be performed under the enemy's fire.

The Hessian Division has a section of train with 2 provision columns and 1 sanitary detachment.

A Mobilized Army Corps also forms :

(4) A mounted detachment of military field police, consisting of 44 men. This new organization is intended to administer the field police duties in rear of the Army, and especially to hinder marauding, *i.e.* the illegal remaining behind of any soldiers under the pretext of over-fatigue, by arresting the individuals concerned.

(2) A Staff Guard for the guard and orderly service of the superior staff. This Guard is composed of 100 men, half Infantry, and half Cavalry.

Including the non-combatant columns, detachments, ambulances, &c., quoted above, and with the surgeons, military *employés*, as well as the train soldiers allotted to the troops, the Army Corps in war reaches a total strength of about 40,000 men.

During the war, in conformity with the plan of operations, large bodies of troops have been formed from the 13½ Army Corps of the Army of the Confederation, each consisting of from 2 to 4 Army Corps, and with distinguishing appellations ; as for instance, the First, Second, Elbe, and Meuse Armies. The Commanders-in-Chief of these Armies have special staffs (a chief of the Staff and officers of the General Staff, aides-de-camps, and orderly officers) and also their own Staff Guards.

In case His Majesty the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederation takes command in person, a Staff Guard is formed for the Royal Head Quarters, for which post of honour every Battalion and Squadron of the Army furnishes a man, who is of course specially selected for it.

Lastly, all the preparations are made for the organization of the field-railway, field-telegraph, and *etappen* telegraph detach-

ments. These detachments are only embodied when war is declared, and then only in such numbers as are determined by the anticipated requirements on each occasion.

Besides the technical official *personnel* (whose mode of constitution has already been given), and a Pioneer detachment previously exercised for the service, each field-railway detachment has 1 company of 3 officers and 100 men, which latter are taken from regular railroad labourers, who are still on the strength of the Landwehr, and who have been previously designated for this service. It also has 4 waggons for the transport of the officials, and those implements which cannot be carried by the men.

Each field-telegraph detachment has a train column of 12 waggons (some of which are drawn by 6 horses) for the officials, requisites, and telegraph stations.

Each *etappen* telegraph detachment has a column of 15 waggons for the same objects.

In the present war, 5 field-railway detachments, 7 field-telegraph, and 5 *etappen* telegraph detachments, have been mobilized.<sup>1</sup>

#### TROOPS FOR REPLACING CASUALTIES.

The casualties which are soon occasioned in war, by losses in battle and from disease, necessitate an organization for replacing them. This object is attained by means of the recruiting detachments which each Regiment and each Battalion of Jäger, Pioneers, and Train forms, contemporaneously with its mobilization, its nucleus being the men left behind who are not completely drilled, the sick, and convalescent. The recruiting detachments make up the effective strength given below, by

<sup>1</sup> Lately, according to newspaper accounts, the excellent organization of these technical branches, proved by their great services in the present war, has roused the attention of other States. Russia, especially, is making preparations for corresponding organizations on the Prussian model.

means of the Reserves, which are not immediately fit for employment, of volunteers, and of recruits, and send to their Corps well drilled men, completely armed and equipped for the field, in proportion to their losses. Their own vacancies thus caused are at once made up in the same way.

The officers of the recruiting detachments replace those in the Regiments, etc.; and, if necessary, Reserve officers called in for service are added to their number. Moreover, the officers who are still disposable, and those who have left the service (provided they consent) can be employed.

The formation of the troops for replacing casualties, according to the plan of mobilization, is as follows :

An Infantry Regiment forms a recruiting Battalion of the strength in round numbers of 18 officers and 1,000 men, with an artisan detachment of 160 men.

A Jäger or Rifle Battalion forms a recruiting company of 4 officers, 250 men, and 50 artisans.

A Cavalry Regiment : a recruiting Squadron of 5 officers, 200 men, 212 horses, and 40 artisans. Every Cavalry Regiment possesses the nucleus for this in the 5th Squadron, which is already formed, but is left behind unmobilized.

A Regiment of Field-artillery : 1 Horse-artillery, 1 6-pounder and 1 4-pounder Foot-artillery recruiting battery, each of which is composed of 6 guns horsed. Including the Staff, the whole *personnel* numbers 11 officers, 550 men, with 225 horses. In addition to this, there is an artisan detachment of 160 men.

A Pioneer Battalion : 1 recruiting company of the strength of 4 officers, 200 men, and 40 artisans.

A Train Battalion : 2 recruiting companies, with altogether 12 officers, 500 men, 210 horses, and 50 artisans.

As a matter of course, surgeons and paymasters are attached to each of these detachments, in proportion to its strength. The addition of numerous artisans (shoemakers, tailors, saddlers, etc.) is necessary, because the recruiting detachments have also to look after the restoration of clothing, harness, etc., viz. articles

which have been worn out by their Corps in the field, or which have otherwise become deficient.

The Hessian Division forms 4 recruiting Battalions, 2 recruiting Squadrons, 3 recruiting batteries, and 2 recruiting detachments for the Pioneer Company and Train respectively.

The total strength of the recruiting troops of the North German Confederation reaches, in round numbers, 3,070 officers, 183,000 men, and 252 guns.

During war time the recruiting troops, in common with the garrison troops, perform the garrison duty of the country. But they also offer material for the formation of field troops. The recruiting Battalions can be converted into 4th Battalions for their Regiments, in which case they do not join them immediately, but are grouped together in special Corps. In this way the strength of the Army in the field can, in Infantry alone, obtain an increase of far more than 100,000 men.

Under the heading of recruiting troops, the Staff substitutes must also be included, as the execution of the recruiting service falls to their share. They make up a total strength of about 220 officers and 1,640 men.

#### GARRISON TROOPS.

The garrisons of the fortresses of the North German Confederation are, during war, chiefly taken from the Landwehr, with the exception of the Siege-artillery belonging to the regular Army. The strength of the Field Army suffers no diminution, or at any rate an unimportant one, for this object. The Landwehr is formed by calling in their officers and men. Whether this summons should be for a portion only, or extended to the whole force, and up to what strength each portion of the troops (Infantry and Cavalry especially) should be brought, depend upon the war at that time, and the forces to be placed in the field. If these are to appear in small force, then, for example, a Landwehr Battalion will be formed about 400

strong only. It can, however, equally be raised to the higher effective state given below, but always according to the necessity which arises.

The Army of the Confederation can raise, as garrison troops, according to the plan of mobilization—

(a) The 212 Landwehr Battalions, referred to in the paragraph on the peace formation, each of which brings its small *dépôt* up to 18 officers and about 600 men, except the 12 Prussian Landwehr Battalions of the Guards (included in the 212), which bring theirs up to 22 officers and 800 men.

(b) 18 Landwehr Companies of Jäger and Rifles, with 4 officers and 250 rifles per company. These companies correspond to the 18 Battalions of Jäger and Rifles of the standing Army.

(c) 24 Landwehr Regiments of Cavalry, with 23 officers and 600 men, as in the Line.

(d) 39 Reserve Foot Batteries, each consisting of 4 officers, 150 men, and 6 field guns, horsed.

(e) 36 Companies of Siege Pioneers, each with an effective strength of 4 officers and 200 men. The nucleus for these is formed by the 12 Companies left behind by the mobilized Pioneer Battalions.

(f) The Siege-artillery. Its peace establishment is doubled, which gives it 176 Companies, of 4 officers and 200 men each.

The Staffs of these different bodies of troops, including the fortress commandants, the Artillery officers and Engineer officers of the fortifications, the *personnel* of the arsenals, &c., gives a disposable force for garrisons amounting to about 6,290 officers, more than 200,000 men, and 237 guns. It stands to reason that the ordnance belonging to the fortresses is not here taken into account.

The rôle of the Landwehr, as we have already had occasion to remark, is in no way limited to the defence of the fortresses of the country; but, on the contrary, in a war which requires a considerable development of forces, it is mobilized and formed

into special Corps, so as to be able to render immediate support to the Army in the field. The employment of the Landwehr in the field becomes feasible from its not being necessary to provide all the fortresses with their full garrisons, but those only which are situated in the theatre of war, or in its proximity. The formation of numerous Landwehr Jäger and Pioneer Companies, and Reserve Batteries (which, as well as the Cavalry, can only find partial employment in fortresses, as Sortie Batteries and Garrison Cavalry), affords the means for the fulfilment of their eventual destination as Reserves to the standing Army in the field. The (Reserve) Divisions and Corps formed from the Landwehr are enabled, by means of the technical arms and Cavalry, to take the field as independent bodies of troops. The Jäger Companies, so far as they are collected together, are formed into Battalions.

In the field the first duty of the Landwehr is to secure the rear of the Army, by occupying the *Etappen*, i.e. the large villages and stations, on the lines of communication (main roads and railways) in rear; then to support the other troops engaged in investments and sieges; and also, according to circumstances, to occupy the conquered fortresses of the enemy. These duties, however, do not exclude them from sharing in field operations. The present war has given the Landwehr opportunities of taking a glorious part in the victorious battles; amongst others, in those during the investments of Metz and Paris, as well as in the actions to the South of Belfort.

Besides the Reserve Foot Batteries and the Landwehr Jäger Companies, etc., quoted above, in the present war there have been formed, principally from the contingent of the eight senior Prussian provinces:—

12 Landwehr Battalions of Guards and 154 provincial Landwehr Battalions, 4 of which are Royal Saxon; they all consist of from 1,000 to 1,200 men each. Their strength, therefore, greatly exceeds their usual effective state.

16 Landwehr Cavalry Regiments of 600 men in effective



strength. Of these the strength of 2 Regiments has been increased to 6 Squadrons (900 men) each, and 2 Regiments to 5 Squadrons (750 men) each.

There are at present 109 Battalions of these troops with the Army in France; all the Cavalry Regiments, all the Jäger Companies formed in Battalions, 31 Reserve Foot Batteries, 32 Companies of Siege Pioneers, and 79 Companies of Siege-artillery; these two last categories being for employment in the numerous sieges which have already taken place, or which are yet in prospect.

According to this statement, the land forces of North Germany, which on a peace footing, inclusive of the Officers' Corps, amount to about 297,000 men, attain on a war footing the following strength, in which the accessory branches, the oldiers of the Train with the troops, etc., are reckoned:—

	Officers	Men	Guns
<b>THE FIELD ARMY.</b>			
<i>Infantry</i> —118 Regiments, 18 Jäger Battalions, Total 368 Battalions	8,450	380,600	...
<i>Cavalry</i> —76 Regiments with 304 Squadrons	1,750	49,400	...
<i>Field-artillery</i> —13 Regiments and 1 (Hessian) Detachment of 202 Batteries (with ammunition columns)	1,260	54,170	1,212
<i>Pioneers</i> —13 Battalions and 1 (Hessian) Company	228	9,380	...
<i>Train</i> —13 Battalions and 1 (Hessian) Detachment, including the different columns, administrations, &c.	566	33,600	...
<i>The Great Head Quarters of H. M. The Commander-in-Chief of the Confederation, the Head Quarters of the special Divisions of the Army, the Staffs of the Chief Commanders of the 13 Army Corps and the Hessian Division, the Staff Guards, the Military Police, etc.</i>	650	4,800	...
<b>Total of the Field Army</b>	<b>12,254</b>	<b>531,950</b>	<b>1,212</b>
<b>RECRUITING TROOPS.</b>			
118 Infantry Battalions			
18 Battalions of Jäger and Rifles			
76 Squadrons			
42 Batteries			
13 Pioneer Detachments			
13 Train Detachments			
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>183,000</b>	<b>252</b>

	Officers	Men	Guns
GARRISON TROOPS (LANDWEHR).			
212 Battalions of Landwehr . . . . .			
18 Companies of Landwehr, Jäger, and Rifles . . . . .			
24 Regiments of Landwehr Cavalry . . . . .			
39 Reserve Foot Batteries . . . . .			
36 Companies of Siege Pioneers . . . . .			
167 Companies of Siege Artillery . . . . .			
In all, according to the calculations already made . . . . .	6,290	200,000	234
Staffs acting as substitutes . . . . .	220	1,640	
General total . . . . .	22,484	916,590	1,770

The detachments of large Pontoon Trains, field railways, field and *etappen* telegraphs, of which the number to be mobilized depends upon circumstances, are not taken into account in this calculation.

In riding and draught horses of officers and men, including the horses of mounted military officials, of the Train soldiers distributed among the troops, of the columns, etc., the number with the Army, on war footing, amounts to about 200,000. With these there must be reckoned about 13,000 transport conveyances, munition and baggage waggons for the troops, medicine carts, field forges, etc.

The effective strength of the Field Army, including the officers of the superior Staffs, numbers about 472,000 combatants. By means of mobilizing, when required, one of the largest portions of the Garrison (Landwehr) troops, this strength can without difficulty be brought up to 650,000 men. The transformation of the recruiting troops into field troops would afford the field Army a further and an important reinforcement.

As the troops of the South German States at this moment stand side by side with the North German Army in the field, opposed to the common foe, and as also the adhesion of these States to the North German Confederation is about to become a happy fact, being on the point of conclusion, it will be interesting to cast a short glance at their military forces. They can place in the field as follows :—

Bavaria : 70,000 field troops, in 2 Army Corps of 2 Divisions ; about 25,000 recruiting troops, and 32 Landwehr Battalions for the garrisons.

Wurtemberg : 1 Division of the strength of 21,000 men, and about 11,000 men in recruiting and siege troops.

Baden, whose forces are already organized according to the Prussian system, has 1 Division of field troops of about 26,000 men, and more than 15,000 men in recruiting and garrison troops, including 10 Landwehr Battalions.

These numbers, however, must only serve as a general basis in judging of what amount of forces united Germany is capable of placing in opposition to an enemy.